BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. DREAY'S NIGUREENGLEO.—The Lady of an emissest Law Stationer in Nassan-st is indebted to Draw's Nigureen the Nigureen that the less of which was occasioned by a fit of sizkness. In this instance the Nigureen Nigureen to No. 213-Lass Economy of the Physician. Dr. Alfred Freeman, of No. 213-Lass Economy of the Nigureen and No. 49 East 183-1.

A sw hoting of the Nigureen were arged upon the Dotter with the request that he would distribute them to whem he pleased, the lady referred to being one of the residence.

To a few the presence of the few of the few

Respectfully years. E. F. Warrests, (1904); Cansender, T. I. Sussained, T. For sale by E. Frence, Bookseller, No. 369 Broadway: Dewitt & Davesyort, Bookseller, Tribune Buildings; Mrs. D. Sargery, No. 1 St. Mark's-place; A. M. Conkeller, or. Broadway and Scheet, and Bookseller generally; class in Brooklyn, by Mrs. Haves, No. 155 Fultoned.

N. B.—Lesters must be addressed to Dr. E. F. Draay, (care of E. French) No. 155 Nassan-st.

All New-York knows that you have no excuse to offer, when seen shivering with cold, or drosed in common slop shop clothes. Oronar P. Fox, the fashica-able Tailor. No. 333 Broadway, each season gives away at any price his curplus stock of Coats, Vests and Partitions. The Fox makes good profits at the beginning of the season, and can afford to be generate in seiling remnants.

EXTENSIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL EXTESSIVE AND ACTION—We notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction This Day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchante Exchange, the valuable Stores and for Non-18 Waterst, corner of Pinest, No. 42 Beaverst, : Houses and Lote Nos. 412, 414, 415 and 415 let av., cort. et; Houses and Lots Nos. 412, 414, 415 and 415 let av., corner of Echtes, with a number of Buildings on the rear; House and Lots Nos. 155 and 157 Green wich-st.; one valuable Building Lot on the corner of Broadway and 30th et. Store astil Lot No. 75 Broad-st; House and Lot No. 405 Broadway, and Lot No. 405 Broadway, the store 20th and 21st. sts.; House and Lots No. 255 Broadway, between 20th and 21st. sts.; House and Lots Nos. 255 and 257 the away, near 25b-st; House and Lots Nos. 255 and 257 the away, near 25b-st.; House and Lot No. 75 Broadway, between 25 Cabarine and Hamilton-ste; two Houses and Lot No. 158 Libert, and the least-hold premises Nos. 77 Centre and 131 Leonard-st. Mays of the above can be had at the anction rooms, No. 7 Broad-st. (2.314)

DECOME-ST. NEAR BROADWAY.—A. J. BLEECK-Ex will sell This Bay, at 11 o'clock M., at the Marchanta Exchange, the House and Lot No. 450 Brocone-st., north-side of Broome, about 500 feet west of Broadway. Lot 25 by 100. The situation is central and eligible for any bas-ness. Ground high, and the street wider than any other between Canal and 14th-sis. As a residence it is extrema-ty convenient, but by research of the up town pressure, the groundin this vicinity is being fact taken up for stores, ho-tels, and other beamess of the first class, which coust great by enhance its value. BROOME-ST. NEAR BROADWAY .- A. J. BLEECK-

Failure is impossible where the result is mathematically secured. Hence the Shirts made to measure at Ourse's, No. I Astor House, always fit, are always approved, and must ever be popular with the festionable world, "in spite of lementations here and elsewhere."

NOTICE-REMOVAL .- GURNEY'S old estabhabed Daguerreian Gallery is removed to his new and mag-nificent gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard st. Housekeepers and all others in want of Bodding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. Wit-LARD's old-establish: 'warerooms, No. 150 Chatham-st., cor-ser of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assort-ment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

Beads, of every description, for sale by M. P. Baows.
No. 186 Pearl-st.
No. 186 Pearl-st.
No. 186 Pearl-st.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT HYDRO-ELECTRIC Voltage Chains — A very simple, although most ingeniustrument, weighing about two owners, and which may folded up in a pocket-book; it is always reedy for use, feets the magnetic needle, decomposes water, proclett metals from their solutions—in abort, shows all the phenius of the process of the phenius of the process of the phenius of the process of the phenius of

redded up in sentic needle, decomposes water, precipitates metals from their solutions—in short, shows all the phenomens of a powerful veltain pile.

It is constructed to be worn under the garments, and is the most wonderful invention in MEDICINE and ELECTRICITY of the present day. It relieves without a shack or any disagreeable sensation—in most cases ISSANNIANCURLY—ands nervous pairs, such as HEAD and TOUTINGIE, FARM IN THE EARS, RINCOMATIC PAIRS, TO DOCUMENT, &c. By its mild and perceptible action in the body, discusse of many years standing, such as GOUT, LOCAL PARALYSIS, NERVOUS COMPLEXIES, NERVOUS DISEASES, DEBRUTY, &c., are sure to disappear. It will last a man his lifetime, guarding himself, his family and friends, against that immonse number of complaints and discuse, in which MILD STREAM-ING ELECTRICITY is a perfectly safe, certain and speedy remedy. The price of a complete portable chain varies from \$1 to \$5.

ING ELECTRICITY is a pursetly sale, certain and speedy remedy. The price of a complete portable chain varies from \$1 to \$6.

Incredible as may seem the above facts any Preson can rash, y convince himself reportable to the invention has been acknowledged in America, by the Academy of Medicine of New York, and the Chains have been applied with strost success in the Medical Colleges, the City, Bellevier and Ward's Island Hospitals, Brooklyn City Hospitals and Sources in Lordon, by the Academic Nationals of the Medical Colleges, by the Burella Faculty and Ward's Island Hospitals, Brooklyn City Hospitals and Sources in Lordon, by the Academic Nationals of Medicine at Paris by the Islands Hospitals Faculty at Vienna; by the Brooklyn Brooklyn including the guest for Propriation of the Scientific Institutions of the Middle the Great Faculty in Bereila Faculty and Cherystein Completions are in possession of festimomials to the

other SCHNTIPIC INSTITUTIONS OF THE MIGHEST OFFICE including the GREATERS HOSPITALS in she world.

The proprietors are in possession of testimonials to the same effect from all the above institutions in America and Europe, as well as of the most eminent and distinguished members of the profession in both hemispheres, and invite the public to examine them.

Full and illustrated descriptions—one for personal use, and one for scientific mem—with copies of testimonials and a number of cases cored in New-York and Europe, may be obtained gravits at the office. They will be forwarded free of postage, it any part of the United States, in answer to treat displaying the states of the Company of th

Advertising is one of the modern highweys to fortone. But it must be done with judgment. These who essire to reach the country press most effectively, and at the same time most cheeply, will find the Advertisan House of our friend, W. H. McDonald, corner of Am and Nasaniats, over the Bank, greatly to their advantage. Mr. McD. is in communication with the whole press of the Mr. McD. is in communication with the whole press of the Union and Canada, and has thevery best facilities for ad-vertising in all the papers. Files of journals will be found at his office, and all particulars desired. [From The Mirror of Monday.

LYON'S KATHAIRON gives the Hair a rich,

Heads. Price only 25 cents.
Sold by C. H. Ring, cor. John-st.; Chilson, No. 305, and
Rice and Smith, No. 728 Breads say; Wim. M. Giles No. 129
Ghav.; W. B. Freeman, No. 50 3d-av., New York; Mrs.
Hays, No. 146 Atlantic et., and Radcliff & Bros. No. 139
Atlantic et., Brocklyn. General Wholesale Depot, No. 151
Broadway.

D. S. Barnes.

Use Howe's Hygeian Hoarhound Liv-RAWORT and ASPARAGES COUGH CANDY. A pleasant and effective remody for Coughs, Colds and Hourseness. Warranted to give relief in five minutes. Price A. 10 and 20 cents per package. Wholesale agrocies for Now-York, Hall, Rickle A. Co., No. 220 Greenwich et.; W. T. PEEN, No. 32 John et.; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery; C. H. RING, correct of Broadway and John-et.; EIRNERER COOK & Co., No. 279 Washington-et.; Mrs. Hays, No. 175 Fullun-et., Brook-broaded by Dreasing conceptly throughout the United lyn: and by Druggists generally throughout the Umicel

Fairbanks's Patent Platform and Countor Scates improved in quality and reduced in price; adapt-ed to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their variety by FAIRBANES & Co., No. 89 Water-et.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassun-et., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-et., Boston.

Proof-what is proof ! to hear, to touch, to see ; Your eyes alone your witnesses should be.
CRISTADORO invites the test of optical demonstration. He saks all who desire to charge the color of their hair to a rich black or brown, to call and witness as experiment with his Excutators Hair Dye upon the living fibres from their own heads, at No. 6 Astor House. The Dye is applied in private rooms, and sold there and by the principal bruggists in the City.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manunctiony for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig Toupee can surely be saired. This Hair Dyo is applied, in sure guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Wall-B. Copy the address—beware of imitations.

LINES BY HON. S. L. CUTHEERT, OF PA .-Not long ago I met a man,
Placused and feeble, pale and wan;
Like one appointed soon for death,
Like one appointed soon for death,
From whom had fied all hopes of health.
He tottered on: "Tis to his grave"
Said I, "no power on earth can save." Said I, "no power on earth can save."

A menth relied round—again we meet, lie now walks brinkly on the street. It stopped and looked; "What it his the man That once as feeble, pale and wan, I thought was soon to along in death? What could it be that gave him health? What could it be that gave him health? What was if aveed me from the dead. Brenght back my health, once as remote! Thank God! 'twas Warrs' Antinova.' Yes, many things I tried; as length. Twas this that gave me health and strength. I used it; ah! it did my life promote. Hurse! for Warrs's Anvitors.

In Prot Bettles at 85; halves, 85; small, (to test its 18 sach, by Rushton & Clark, Broadway, No. 10 House; W. E. Millet, Music Store, No. 539

[Ry Tolograph.]

Infanticide-Conspiracy. Bosrox, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1831. On Tuesday morning Mrs. Mary Humphrey,

Stoughton, Mass., cut the throat of her child, three sers of age, with a razor. She was instance at the finns, In the Boston Police Court, to-day, Michael In the Boston Poice Court, to-day, Michael O'Brien, William Clark and Jane Harper, were exumined on a charge of attempting to extort \$1,000 from Samuel Bigolow, an old and respectable merchant living in Cambridge. The woman accessed Mr. Bigolow in the street, soliciting him to go home with her, which he refused. Subsequently O'Brien and Clark called at Mr. Bigolow's store, and demanded \$1,000, threatening no prosecute him for adultery with Mrs. Herper, if he did not pay the money. The parties were committed for trial.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1853.

Congness.-In Senate, the Private Warehouse bill, the Tehuantepee resolutions and the Engigent Route (to the Pacific) bill were the principal topics of discussion. No action was taken on either of them.

In the House the proposition to lower the standard value of the coinage was a subject of discussion. After which the bills granting lands for the construction of railroads in Missouri and Wisconsin were taken up. Attempts were made to lay the latter on the table, but they were unsuccessful.

LEGISLATURE .- In the Senate yesterday the Railroad Consolidation Bill was further debated, but no question was taken.

In the Assembly, certain resolutions were offered in regard to the Canals, which created some feeling. The bill to Preserve the Purity of Elections was discussed.

The new Liquor Law will probably pass the Rhode-Island House of Representatives to-day, but it is feared that it will be strangled in the Senate.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.

A proposition is before Congress to build a line of Magnetic Telegraph to California, and have it completed wishin eighteen months. It emanates from James Eddy, the manager, and a considerable proprietor of the Maine Telegraph Co. He and his associates make the offer in question, and their known character is a sufficient guarantee that what they undertake they will accomplish Mr. Eddy is a gentleman who ranks as high, as a faithful, energetic and intelligent Telegraph manager, as any in the country. He has paid great attention to the subject of Telegraphs everywhere, and his present proposition is based upon a wide and full investigation of the whole subject. His plan is novel, inasmuch as it proposes an underground line, encased in gutta percha, and this substance encased in a metal tube, for additional protection to the wires. The sinking of the line some three feet below the surface is considered the only feasible method of preserving constant and unbroken communication. The usual mode of construction by posts and wires would be a perpetual temptation to the savages of the vast plains it would traverse to make depredations, as well as to the exhausted emigrant seeking fuel for his pot. The exposure, too, of posts and wires to the storms of the mountain ranges the line must cross, far away from stations and settlements, would be such as to subject it to constant, and oftentimes long-continued interruptions. In little and big. And above all, let us eschew fact, considering the character of the country, a subterranean line seems to be the only one that can be established with any good prospect of answering the purpose. We are thus satisfied that this feature of the plan is wise, and necessary to insure success to the undertaking. Mr. Eddy has made minute investigations in regard to its practicability, and tested it to his entire satisfaction. The plan has been adopted on the continent of Europe to a considerable extent, especially in Prussia, where there is now in operation something like fifteen

hundred miles of subterranean Telegraph. Mr. Eddy proposes to establish stations on the line at intervals of one hundred miles. with a well sheltered and provided force of five men at each, who, when not engaged on the line, will devote themselves to agricultural pursuits, and thus gradually gather supplies for the emigrant, and form a nucleus at the different points for trading and general supply stations. The advantages of such to the overland emigrant can hardly be overstated -They will enable him to learn from day to day the precise state of his way, and the supplies he must bring, or can find along at the various points on his route. It will at once cheapen his expenses, and render far less lonely and hazardous his march over the plains. In this one point of view alone the Telegraph would

be of inestimable utility. Mr. Eddy's plan embraces another great improvement, which enables him to transmit messages the whole length of the line without re-writing. This is done by the aid of the batteries at the way stations, which are to be as an auxiliary force used to supply the electricity in its long route, and thus act so as to accomplish this purpose.

The immense advantages of a telegraph line to California are too apparent to need recapitulation. The more they are reflected upon, the more important they seem. Not only for private uses, but for those of the Government, their value can hardly be computed in dollars and cents. A line of telegraph would often save the expense of a special messenger to California, not unfrequently sent at the expense of thousands of dollars, and in cases of great emergency, the value of Government orders to our military or naval forces on the Pacific transmitted in a single day, might be greater than the cost of the entire line, while the aggregate value of the prodigious current of private messages also sent diurnally over the wires, would often rival in pecuniary importance the magnitude of the greatest interests of the Government. In point of essential value to our citizens on the Pacific side, as well as to those on our own, who have relations with California and Oregen, it is impossible to over-estimate the advantages of a telegraph line.

The brief time within which Mr. Eddy proposes its construction is another feature of commanding importance. Eighteen months is all that he requires to put the line in working order.

In view of these leading facts before Congress, it would sppear that the only questions to be asked further, before deciding promptly te have the line forthwith constructed, are : first, are Mr. Eddy and his associates proper and competent persons to be entrusted with the construction of the line : and secondly, are the advantages and compensation they ask. reasonable? The first question, we have no doubt, should be answered affirmatively. The secand, as to compensation, is one which must be solved by an examination of the cost, risks, and prospects of the undertaking. Upon it, we of course have no opinion to offer. But it is a matter which it cannot be difficult to determine by persons seriously addressing them-

line put under way, and from what we know of Mr. Eddy and the gentlemen associated with him, we feel great confidence that the work could not be entrusted to better hands. We trust the present session of Congress will not close without the necessary vitality being infused into his project by that body, to secure its accomplishment.

STOP AGITATION!

One of the boons of that ever-memorable Compromise which saved the Union and made Gen. Pierce President, was the suppression of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia. This was intended as a compensation to reconcile the free States to the bitter duty of piggercatching which the Compromise imposed on them forever, and without which the country could know no safety, nor ever more yield its regular crop of patriots and Custom-House Officers. Whatever there might be that was unpleasant for weak stomachs about the functions of a slave-driver's blood-hound, we could henceforth point with pride to the federal metropolis. It was no longer a slave market. So much at least was secure. The Compromise was thus seen to be a measure in behalf of liberty. It removed a stain from the Republic. Only fools, fanatics and traitors could oppose it!

But it seems that the traffic in human beings still flourishes within the shadow of the Capitol. For three days of last week the columns of The National Intelligencer were regularly adorned with the following advertisement : By E. N. Stratton, Auctioneer—(Pennsylvania-av., cor-or of Ninth-st.)—NEGRO BOY at anction, for account of hom it may concern—On Saturday morning, the 29th stant, at 16 o'clock, at my Auction Room, I shall sell, thout reserve, one likely Negro Boy, fifteen years old, do well grown for his age, slave for life, and no restric-me. Terms cash in benkable funds."

Now we appeal to the patriotism of that conservative journal not to give place to such incendiary paragraphs. Can it desire to light anew the fires of agitation and to endanger the Union again with the blaze of sectional strife, and ill feeling? Is it possible that it would thus stir up the bitterness of faction just as an Administration so eminently sound upon the Compromise as that of Gen. Pierce | Election of a U.S. Senator by the Massachuis about to take charge of the Country? We hope not. We trust it has no such sinister and culpable designs, and we are confident that it will not again knowingly lend its columns to the use of any branch of trade which, however innocent and laudable it may be in itself, still has the air of militating against the integrity of the Union. For the sake of all we hold dear, let us stick to the Compromises of the Constitution and to all the other Compromises, agitation, for if we don't what will become

Among the advertisements on the first page of this paper will be found an interesting report on the subject of the removal of the Mercantile Library. We are requested to state that petitions for or against the removal should be handed in before 5 o'clock this after-

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETINGS .-These meetings in the contested Wards passed off very harmoniously yesterday, between the hours of 22 M and 2 P. M.

and 2 P. M.

Ist Ward — The Charlick party were successful.

FIRST WARD

DEMOCRATIC ARGULAR TICKET.

General Committee.

Oliver Charlock John B Holmes. Wan Stokely.

Young Mee's Committee.

Gregory Doran, Jas. Lundigan. Bernard Duffey.

S. Kohlheep,
Ward Committee.

Michael Doran, Jr., Michl. Maloney,
John Finm,
Hugh Riley,
John Lever, Martin Cregier,
James Sorahan, Chas McCay, James Watson,
And J. Perry,
Patrick Hogan,
John Conroy.

With power to fill vacancies.

About two hundred votes were polled. No regular opposition was made to the above. After the regular

opposition was made to the above. election, a number of returned Californians held a shem election, swearing in the voters, affording much

VIru WARD —The "Brady" ticket was elected. THE UNION TICKET. John W. Brady, Wm. B. Fay, Jan. R. Mount.
Young Men's General Committee.
John Quin. Patrick Mathewa, Wm. S. Moulton. John W. Brucy, Wm. B. Fay, John R. Mount.
Young Mer's Georeal Committee.

Patrick Mathews, Wm. S. Moulton.

Patrick Mathews, Wm. S. Moulton.

James Giss.

Ward Committee.

John McIntyre.

Peter Divins.

Peter Hunt.

Levy Lyons.

P. F. O'Connell.

John McGleester.

William Burbett.

James Gillen.

VII'ri Ward.—The election took place at No. 178

Medisson-st.—Messrs. Miner. Walters and Irring offi-

Medison-st.-Messrs. Miner, Walters and Irving officlating as inspectors and 460 votes were polled. The following ticket was elected by a nearly unanimous

SEVENTH WARD.

Thomsony Hall and the Baltimore Platform.

RECULAR DENOCEATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
General Committee.

Thomse Dunlay, Thos. W. Adams, Jacob A. Valenty
Young Men's Denocratic Republican Committee.

Andrew Sheehan, William Dann, Henry Close,
John J. Riley, Charles Elliott.

Grecovy Thomas. Thomas Raker.

Robert Korrano.

John J. Riley, Charles Elitot:

Ward Committee.

Ward P. Arnold, Charles Elitot:

Ward Committee.

Ward P. Arnold, Charles Elitot:

Edward C. Green, John McGruty, Lohn Burvea, Edward C. Green, John McGruty, Thomas Lawier, Augustus Oliver, William L. Wood, Michael Gavie, James Melbevit, John Tipper, John Kimmins, John Clark, John Slave, John McGruty, John Darrow, John McGreen, John McGruty, John Darrow, John McGruty, John Calendar, John C Jackson Schultz, James McDevitt, John Tipper, Patrick Bagen,

This ticket was supported by the friends of Tom Dun , the Sachem of the Pewter Mug. XIITH WARD.-The Austin and McArthur ticket was

XVTH WARD.—The election took place at Constitution

XVTH WARD.—The election took place at Constitution Hall, and the following ticket was elected:
UNION AND HARMONY,
THE UNION—IT MUST AND SHALL BE SUSTAINES,
General Committee.
Charles A. Secor. Lucius Robinson. Issue V. Fowler,
Young Men's General Committee.
Andrew Moyers, John B. Byer. Ambrew H. Green,
J. R. Brosthead, Walter E. Jones, Jr.
Ward Committee.
A. A. Thomas, John Saxton, Chas. Soutoe,
Daniel Sarles, D. W. Norris, N. E. Thorn,
R. S. Emmert, Edijah Fasher, M. B. Thorn,
Jul. Lockhart. W. J. Brown. Hugh Riley,
Jus. Sluyter, Jus. Farrell, D. S. Coldington.
This ticket was supported by the friends of the Council of Sachems. William J. Brown and L. V. Fowler
eil of Sachems. William J. Brown and L. V. Fowler

cil of Sachems. William J. Brown and L. V. Powier are members of the Council,

These tickets are all of the Soft-Shell Hunker, or Council of Sachema's stump, and will complete the Temmany organizations, the organization of the Delevan General Committeee having been delayed until this evening by the non-appearance of certificated Delegates from the First, Sixth, Seventis, Twelfth, and Pifteenth Wards, who have now been chosen.

FIRE.-A fire broke out last evening about 11 o'clock, in the 3d story of the Japan establishment of Mr. H. Smith, at the corner of Beekman and Watersts, which destroyed nearly the whole of the contents of the second and third stories. The first floor occupied as a liquor store was also much demaged by the

The adjoining building in Water-st., occupied by Mr. H. Scott as a pickle establishment was much damaged by water. His loss is covered by insurance in the U.S. selves to the task. Our desire is to see the Fire insurance Company.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Bushers Telagraph Office, corner of Hancers and Beareness

ALBANK, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1833. There is a game in progress here, which when felly developed, will exhibit a regular state of things in the Democratic family. You know that the Senate has not yet given Gov. Seymour a hearing in Executive session. There are a number of huagry gentlemen anxiously awaiting confirmation. But say them until they see what course the Canal Board in nd to pursue. That Board is Barnburger all ever, and it is suspected that they intend to give the Hunkers particular fig. The Sepators above referred to are vailing to see whether they cannot check-mate the centlemen. But this is not all. The Canal Board is to est on the 9th, but it is said that they will postpone all appointments until Gen. Pierce shall show his hand. Dix is not appointed and Dickinson is, not a Hunker ill be allowed to attend a lock or steer a State scow. Thus matters stand. You will receive Loomis's resolu drawn, and will be passed, but no bill based on the principle they declare can get through the Senate. I infer from them that little or nothing will be done for the Canals this year.

Liquor Law in Rhode Island-Rencontre-Defalcation. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1853.

The House of Representatives concluded the consideration of the new Liquor Law, by sections, this afternoon, and the vote on its final passage will be taken to-morrow. There is no doubt of its passing, but the majority will be small. The impression is very gen eral that the bill will be straughed by the Senate, or rendered so objectionable by amendments as to be un palstable to the House on its return to that body.

A street rencontre took place this afternoon, etween a Judge of the Supreme Court and an ex Senstor, from this City, in the State Legislature. The affair grew out of some private business between the parties. The beligerants were separated before any mage was done to either. The matter occasioned some little excitement for the time being.

Albert W. Snow, the defaulting Cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank, whose defalcation amounted some hundred thousands of dollars, and who was convicted at the last term of the Supreme Court, and sentenced for two years in the State Prison, upon the ten indictments against him, has petitioned the House of Representatives for release. The petition has crested much surprise here.

setts House of Representatives. Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1853.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT Was elected U. S. Senator by the House of Representatives to-day by the following vote: Everett, 146: Caleb Cushing, 75; Ste phon C. Phillips, 51 : scattering, 7.

The Senate will vote to-morrow

U. S. Senator for Maine. AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1853.

In the Senate to-day the first ballot for U.S. Senator resulted in 18 votes for Fessenden and 13 for Clifford. In the House Fessenden had 65, Dans 70, scat

After the first ballot for Senator, the Speaker ruled that, under the order which had been adopted, no fur ther balloting could be had till to-morrow. This docision was appealed from, but was sustained by the House. A motion was then made to indefinitely postpone the whole subject. Negatived by a large major Adjourned.

Non-arrival of the Canada at Halifax

Halifax, Wednesday, Feb. 2-12 midnight. Our lines are in fine order, and we regret that we are not likely to have the pleasure of sending through the Canada's news to night.

Late and Important from Buenes Avres. Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1853.

By the bark Wabash, arrived at this port, we have Buenos Avres letters of the 23d Dec., which say the political aspect looks gloomy again; everything in the Upper Provinces is in confusion. Urquiza, it is said, has crossed the Parana with his artillery into Santa Fé, deposed the Government of that Province, and established General Galan in his place. In the meantime the Buenes Ayrean Government is

collecting a large force on the frontier at St. Nicholas under Gen. Par. They have also, this week sent off 2,000 men to land on the south part of Entre Rios and etir up a revolution against Urquiza. No one can predict the result. One of the divisions

of Buenos Ayrean troops had landed at Gualsquaycha on the 15th. They disambarked without opposition surprised the guard killing the officer, and captured the town, the inhabitants fraternizing with them.

It is stated that this force was destined for Santa Fé. where the National Deputies were to meet in Congress on the 20th, and that they might interfere by force with the deliberations of the Congress. The Buenes Ayrean papers complain that none of the Diplomatic tives have yet recognized that Government or visited the Governor.

Produce of all kinds was scarce and high. Doubloons closed at 217]. Exchange 66. Urquiza had issued a proclamation to the people of Eucnos Ayres, in which he calls upon them not to listen

to the advice of those who urge them to make war upon their sister provinces about to establish a beneficent

U. S Agricultural Society. Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1853.

The first annual meeting of the U. S. Agricultural Society was held at the Smithsonian Institute this morning. MarshalelP. Wilder, the President, called the eeting to order. W. S. King, of Rhode Island, the Secretary, appeared

tural Society was held at the Smithsonien Institute this morning. Marshall? Wilder, the President, called the meeting to order.

W. S. King, of Rhode Island, the Secretary, appeared. The States were called, and delegations from most of them appeared. Several members of Congress, and several other distinguished gentlemen were present. The Chair requested reports of the State Boards to be handed to the Corresponding Secretary.

Prof. Mapes presented specimens of the Japan pea, very productive; also, of the California soap plant. Fresident Wilder then delivered an appropriate address of which the following is a brief abstract: Before proceeding to the election of others he desired to subjects suggested by its Brief history. The Executive Committee held a meeting in Philadelphia, in September, and concluded to defer the appointment of State and Territorial Boards of Agriculture, at least, until the greent session. Some of the States had appointed their quota of the National Board, and it was hoped in all organization would soon be completed. The first number of the Society's journal, an octave of 144 pages, had been published and distributed, and it was hoped soon to issue the second. A correspondence had been opened with distinguished agriculturalists and many local associations, relative to the progress and condition of agriculture in the United States, and the objects of this Society. He suggested the appointment of a Committee to confer with the general Government respecting the facilities for conducting this correspondence had been opened with distinguished agriculturalists and a closer conference. He also suggested and a closer consection between the two boiles, and fall history of American Agriculture be altimately secured at the season of the Interchange of information, seed, specimen, products, &c. He recommended the adoption of measures to secure the coperation of kindred State associations, and to obtain their respective scheleties, or as a consideration for this Society. The countery of the Saniers of J

on motion, 2,000 copies of the President's Address were ordered to be printed and distributed. On Motion of Dr. Weston, of Wiccossin, it was

Trouble in the Camp-A new Canal Game

Brooked. That so much of the President's Address as reters to the cooperation of this Society with the Denient Government in the efficience of agree linear knowledge, the describation of seeds plants, her, be referred to a committee of three, to report when convenient.

Mesers King, Brown and Medary were appointed. On the motion of Dr. Pilwyn, the Graty area suthortized to appoint a committee of one from each State to commisse officers of the Society—the committee to report at II o'clock to morrow marning.

The Society proceeded to consider the remaining subjects of the President's address, in their proper order.

On motion of Mr. French, of Mass, the subjects of correspondence, location and the office of Secretaryship, and funds, were referred to the Executive Committee.

The Chair presented a communication from the Committee to confer with them in relation to an exhibition of the Society.

Mr. Smith, o' Washington, presented a communication from the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, proposing that this Society unite with them in their exhibition from the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, proposing that this Society unite with them in their exhibition, to be opened in this City on the 24th inst. Also, that the two Societies held join exhibitions here every fourth year. Referred to the Executive Gommittee.

An expression of opinion in regard to Johning in the Crystal Palace Exhibition being desired, Hos. John A.

An expression of opinion in regard to joining in the Crystal Palace. Exhibition being desired, Hos. John A. King spoke of the success of the Crystal Palace as certain, though not as rich in fine arts as the London Exhibition.

iste Society would contribate what it could to the Ex-bition. He hoped this Society would do what it could, monton. He noped this Section would do what it could, and preferred to refer the subject to a Select Committee. The stock of the Crystal Palace was rising, and many had such confidence in it, they were taking it on speculation. Property all round it was rising. It was the first Exhibition of the kind in the country, and he hoped and trusted it would succeed. He hoped they would encourage it.

ourage it.

Mr. King, (R. I.) moved that a Committee be appoint
d to confer with the Committee of the Crystal Palace

Association.

Mr. Brooks (Mass.) spoke against connecting this Society with the show at New York. It was an affair got up by private individuals, and this Society ought not to

Mr. Calvert (Md.) concurred in this. It would be un-

Mr. Calvert (Md.) concurred in this. It would be undignified for this Society to unite in any exhibition of private individuals. They should even be cautious about connecting themselves with organized associations. Their province was to meet here, to consult and give a general tone to public opinion.

Prof. Mapes had no objection to referring the subject to a committee, for the thought that upon due consideration they would not enter into the proposed union. He did not oppose it on the ground that it was a private stock concern, even if it did lead to speculation.

[Here the wires were interrupted by lightning.]

State Medical Society, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1853.
The State Medical Society met at the Assembly Chamber this evening, when an address was de-livered by Dr. A. Clark, of New York, President of the ociety. There were a large number of the medical rolession present. The proceedings thus far have been flittle interest to the public.

Mr. Lawrence, the District Attorney, is now

making his closing address to the Jury in the case of salmon, one of the Syracuse slave rioters.

Appointment of Cadets. Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1852. The following appointments of Cadets have

Joseph L. K. Smith, son of a deceased officer of the truy; J. S. Hetzel, son of a deceased officer of the Joseph I. K. Smith, son of a deceased officer of the Army; J. S. Hetzel, son of a deceased officer of the Army; Henry W. Fowler, son of a deceased officer of the Army; Presley O. Craig, son of Col. Craig; Edwin Turer, son of Lieut Turner; Thos, W. Thurston, of New-Jersey; Andrew Jackson, Jr., of Teonessee; Charles C. Amory, of Massachusetts. Lawrence Kip, of New-York; John T. Magruder, of Virginia; Robert Andrews, of Delaware; Clarence Derrick, of the District of Columbia. The two last are conditional appointments in the event f vacancies occurring, to take effect in June next.

HARRISHURG, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1833.
The State Legislature has passed finally the bill making an appropriation to aid in the erection of a Monument in Independence square, commemorative of the original thirteen. States and the signers of the Decision of Laboration of laration of Independence

The Texas Legislature, &c. BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1853,

We have received New-Orleans papers of

Vednesday and Thursday last.
The Legislature of Texas met in extra ses-The Legislature of Texas met in extra ses-sion at Austin on the 10th ult. The Message of the Gov-ernor refers to the depreciations committed by Indians on the Western borders of the State, and censures in severe terms the Secretary of War, for the unauthorized language he has thought fit to employ in alluding to the volunteer services of the State. The Legislature is asked to institute inquiry whether the General Govern-ment has afforded complete and satisfactory protection to the Ris Grande fronter. to the Ris Grande frontier.

Illness of the Governor of Louisiana. New Obleans, Wednesday, Feb. 2. Governor Hebert has had a relapse and is

Burthquakes at Faval.

Eoston, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1833.

The schr. Mehia, from Fayal, reports that previous to December 30, about 20 shocks of Earthquake bad occurred without doing much damage.

Departure of the Europa.

Bosrov, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1853. The R. M. Steamship Europa, Captain Shannon, sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool. She takes out 73 passengers for Liverpool—4 for Hallfax, and \$200,000 American gold.

Sterm at the South-Interruption to the Telegrph-Bark Johnson. PHILADZIPHIA, Welnesday, Feb. 2, 1853.
We have had so much lightning this evening as to put an end to the working of the wires south of

A telegraphic dispatch from the Breskwater this afternoon, states that the bark Johnson (previously reported sahore in the river) has three anchors out, and the sid of a steam pump, hopes are entertained that

Arrests for Passing Counterfelt Money.

From Portland we learn that Elisha S. Bartlett and another person were arrested in she city to-day for passing counterfeit money. Two hundred and sixty

Marine Intelligence.

The Ship Hamburgh, from Hamburgh for ew York, with passengers, is in Hampton Roads short f provisions.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1853. A dispatch from the Breakwater states that he bark Edwin Johnson, for Havana, which went to sea yesterday, in attempting to return in consequence of head winds, went ashore near Bescon Light, and is in a critical situation. Revenue cutter Forward has gone to

The Southern Mail. Baltimore, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1853. We have no small this morning south of Savannah. The papers to hand contain nothing of interest.

The Blorida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. I, 1853. The steamship Florida. Capt. Woodhull, has arrived at her wharf in this city in 64 hours from New York.

XXXIId CONGRESS SECOND SESSION. A message was received from the House, ask-

ng for a copy of a bill mislahl in that body. The copy was ordered. Mr. Davis presented a petition of Charles T. Jackson on the subject of the ansesthetic agent in surgi-

Mr. Houston presented a memorial of one ormley, complaining of the conduct of Samuel rong, late Superintendent of the work on the

Mr. Fish presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, praying certain improvements in Cape Fear River, N. C.

Mr. Szward reported a bill authorizing the

Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of regis-try and smodment to American built vessels in cases where the same may be owned in part or in whole by a person not yet autoretized, but who has declarded his intention to become such which was taken up and or-Mr. BRADEURY objected to its third reading

A great number of reports were made.

The Warehouse bill was taken up. Mr. HUSTER explained the bill. He said

Mr. HUNTER explained the bill. He said that under existing laws we had now public warehouses in which all goods and merchandise must be warehoused. Private warehouses are excluded, except where there is no more room in the public ones. These public warehouses had been objected to on account of their inconvenience, and because of the difficulty, if not impressibility, of effecting an insurance on the goods and merchandous there deposited. Bestdes these objections, the Committee thought it would be wiser and chapper and better for all parties to leave this business open to private competition. In Great Britain, where there was note Capacitics on this subject this course had been note experience on this subject, this course had been adopted, and had been found to answer better. The

bill allows of the depositing of merchandiss in both the public and private warehouses, with this provision, the when the existing leases upon the public warehouse shall expire, then those tensee shall not be renewal except in such small ports where no private warehouse may be established. Another objection proposed to be obviated by the bill was the vexations question of charges for inspection, &c. The bill provided that the owners of these private bonded warehouses shall pay annually to the Government from \$500 to \$1,000 as a license to keep the same, and this sum will cover the axpenses of inspected. Government from \$500 to \$1,000 as a license to keep the sune, and this sum will cover the expenses of inspects. The bill allowed a period of three years for keeping imports warehoused, whether intended for consumption or expertation, instead of the two years now allowed for these intended for consumption, and one for expertation. It was found that goods entered for ensunption were often withdrawn and entered for ensunption, thus reviving the old system of debenture. This extension of the time will after the green-navigating interests of the United States an opportunity of colecting in this country a large amount of the merchandise of the world, and from which they can supply alplaces with which we have commerce. This breaking up of the system of Government warehouses would give to the sweets of private property in the large eigenthe opportunity of deriving the profit.

Mr. Вкорижар said he did not like that see.

Mr. Brodhead said he did not like that section of the bill allowing three years for the warehouse of imports. It was extending the time for the payment of duties, and he was not prepared to say what effect would have upon the revenue, or upon the amount of goods imported. He hoped the bill would be over.

Mr. Miller was opposed to that section also, and moved that the bill be postponed till to-morrow at 12½ o'clock. Agreed to.

Mr. Stockton moved to take up the bill to proposed the Nature.

Mr. Cass said the Senator from Louisiana had

the floor on the Tehuantepec question.

Mr. STOCKTON thought the Navy bill could be

fisposed of id an hour.

Mr. Cass thought the Senator was considera-

bly mistaken.

Mr. Halk proposed as a compromise that, as the Senator had many amendments to offer, he do so now, have them printed, and take up the bill to-morrow.

Mr. Stockten acquiesced in this, submitted his amendments to be printed, and the bill was postponed will to morrow.

Mr. Mangum presented the joint resolution of

Mr. Mangum presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of North Carolins, in favor of repealing sil duties on railroad iron.

Mr. Weller reported from the Select Committee on the Mexican Boundary Commission that the law appointing the Commissioner and Surveyor of the boundary limited the duration of those offices to the In Jamury, 1833, and those offices are now vacant.

Mr. Borland offered a resolution—agreed to

directing the Frinting Committee to report some mo-nure for printing the return of the Seventh Cenaus.

The resolutions relating to the Right of Way under the Garay grant over the Isthmus of Telmantope vers taken. Mr. Downs addressed the Sounte for one

hour in favor of this Government compelling Maxico to a rigid adherence to her plighted faith under that grag-to Garay, now held by citizens of the United States. He coincided entirely with what Mr. Mason said yesterday Mr. SEWARD got the floor and the subject was postponed till Tuesday next.
The bill for the relief of General Riley was

passed.

The Senate took up the Emigrant route to the [Pacific bill; to which Mr. Rusk, from the Special Committee had reported an amendment striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a provision that the Pacine bill; to which Mr. Rusk, from the Special Committee had reported an amendment atriking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a provision that it shall be the dry of the President to cause to be constructed, as soon as practicable, a Raifroad and Magnetic Telegraph line connecting the Valley of the Mississippi with the Pacific Ocean at such points as he may designate; the President to determine the general route and to employ Engineers and Surveyors to furnish him with information, &c. It grants the right of way 300 feet wide through the public lands for the construction of said road—appropriates alternate sections of land, six miles on each side through territory, and \$30,000,000, in 5 per cent bonds, redeemable in 50 years—the road to be constructed in the most complete and finished magner, and to be a first-class road. As soon as the general route is determined, proposals to be advertised for, and the work given to the lowest responsible bidder. The rest of the bill containing 14 sections is occupied in the various details of the above general provisions.

Mr. Brodhkad moved to amend the substitute by striking it all out and inserting a provision approximing \$100.000 to enable the measure wareness.

Mr. Broder and moved to amend the substitute by striking it all out and inserting a provision appropriating \$100,000 to emble the necessary surveys
and reconnaissances to be made, which, when made,
are to be reported to Congress.

Mr. Rusk considered the object, intention
and effect of this amendment was to defeat this bill, and
as such, he hoped every friend of a road to the Pacific
would view it and vote against it. In the construction
of this road, iron would be a large item of expense\$10,000,000 worth of Iron would be used, and be
thought Pennsylvania was much interested in the la gemarket thus opened for her irons in that quarter.

Mr. Mangum said the bill as it stood embraced the provision for preliminary surveys now pre-

braced the provision for preliminary surveys now proposed. He thought much should be left to the discretion of the President. It was important, if any row was to be constructed, that it should be commoned now. The amendment would defeat the bill sad Mr. BRODHEAD said the object of the amend

Mr. Brodhead said the digical of the amena-ment was to defeat the passage of the bill. He was op-posed to rushing into such a work as this without knowing the cost or where the road was to be ca-structed. No private individual or State Government would direct a road to be made regardless of cost, or without a survey of the route. He was opposed to leaving the determination of this question to the Pres-dent. The representatives of the people, before laying this beavy tex on them, showld have some information as to the practicability of concentration road.

to the practicability of constructing the road.

Mr. Borland opposed the amendment Mr. Weller expressed his surprise that the Senator from Pennsylvania should express such distra of the incoming President as to be unwilling to leave the

ountry, to be decided by his judgment.

Mr. Brodherd said he had as great con-

Mr. BRODHEAD said he had as great condence in the next President as any one, but he was
unwilling to devolve the duty on the President which
properly belonged to the immediate representatives of
the people, of imposing taxation.

Mr. Hamlin was opposed to the amendment.
He was in layor of the road wherever it might be show
ted. It was absolutely necessary. He wanted the high
way to be opened that the commerce of the Easter
World might pass through and over this nation. He
wanted the road to be free as soon as finished. The
amendment would delay the road four years, with
effecting any good end ting any good end

Mr. Bayard was opposed to the read with trequired the President to contract for the read could be out any limitation as to its cost. If the road could be constructed at any cost, no matter how great, it requires to contract for it. A company with second Mr. BAYARD was opposed to the bill itself. constructed at any cost, he matter how great, it requires the President to contract for it. A company with sub-an amount of capital and such unlimited means would a power and influence four-fold that of the Uni-States Bank. It was against the whole policy of the companies. He States Bank. It was against the whole policy of the Democratic party to incorporate such companies. He thought it stocyclar that at this late day in the last session of a Congress, with one Administration going out and enother coming in, with a total change of Administration, that this was and important measure should be pressed. He thought it argued a conviction in the mind of the friends of the bill that such a measure would service in the supproved of the next President. He did not believe, judging from the antecedents of Franklin Pierce, that he would ever sanction such a measure as this.

Mr. Bright was opposed to the bill, and he never could and never would vote for it. He was to be the could said never would vote for it.

never could and never would vote far it. He was favor of a road to the Pacific with proper starting par and within the provisions of the Constitution. It will be president of the United States the President of

and within the provisions of the Constitution. It make the President of the United States the President of Road Company, and judging from present circustances, the new President would have enough to without having this additional duty imposed on him. It was ready to vote for any quantity of land to construct this road, but not to vote either money or land to locate a road within any of the States of the Union. Carries had no such power. He would never vote either money for a road till the route had been surveyed and ascertained. Who knew the cost of the road! How could it be ascertained? It would can hundreds of militons of dollars, and before engaged such a work Congress ought to be informed of all details of the route and cost. He was in favor of grating such sidto a proper road so far as the same mile be within the constitutional limits.

Mr. Rusk said, it was easy to talk of violating the Constitution, and of unlimited cost, but not so to prove this bill obnoxious to either charge. The particularly limited the President to an appropriation the land and the \$20,000,000, and beyond that he constitution from the States should first be obtain. Gentlemen talked loudly of the Constitution. The Constitution required this Government to protect that defenseless mea, women and children to protect the defenseless mea, women took place, and year of the states of the Indian it required this Government to protectine children to protect the defenseless mea, women and children to protect the defenseless mea, women and children to protect the defenseless mea, women took place, and year to the state of the Indian it required this Government to protectine children to protect the defenseless mea, women took place, and year of the state of the first of the Indian it required th

Mr. Weller got the floor, but gave way to Mr. Mangum, who thought the Senate ough to have an opportunity to go to dinner, and he more an adjournment, which took place at 74, o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker appointed Mesers Jones (Tenn &